Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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WOMEN CALL ON G. O. P. CANDIDATE

Mrs. Catt Gets More Satisfactory Assurances Than Ever Before from Mr. Hughes

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse called on the Republican candidate for President last week to talk with him regarding his position on equal suffrage. They were with Mr. Hughes for half an hour. Mrs. Catt told the reporters that the assurances the nominee gave them were "more satisfactory than any others we have received heretofore."

Miss Alice Paul and Miss Alice Carpenter of the Congressional Union also talked with Mr. Hughes and asked his support of the nation-wide suffrage amendment.

Mr. Hughes later received a delegation of anti-suffragists, who declared that their reception had been "eminently satisfactory."

DEMOCRATS FAVOR IN SO. DAKOTA

Party in Campaign State Comes Out With Strong Plank for Suffrage

The suffrage endorsements given by the Republican and Democratic national conventions have already set the pace for the State conventions. A telegram to The Woman's Journal from Mrs. John L. Pyle, president of the South Dakota Universal Franchise League, says: "The South Dakota Democratic convention has endorsed a strong suffrage plank." This action on the part of South Dakota Democrats, coming as it does in the midst of the suffrage campaign in that State, should mean many thousands of votes for the suffrage amendment when it comes up for acceptance in November.

BOARD OF HEALTH LACKS EQUIPMENT

Infant Paralysis Epidemic Finds New York Unprepared—Mothers Still Voteless

The epidemic of infantile paralysis has found the Health Department of New York City short of nurses, doctors, ambulances and inspectors. The director of the Bureau of Health Education says that the Board of Health is not financially equipped to deal with a widespread epidemic of the disease unless an additional source of revenue is opened up.

What can be more important to a city than the health of its inhabitants? Yet the metropolis of the country has shown itself unprepared to check a disease that has several times within recent years infested it. Meanwhile, the mothers of the babies have no voice in the government which controls the situation.

Taming The American Eagle

The recent victories in the political conventions show that Woman Suffrage has succeeded in getting the national bird to perch on her standard and eat from her hand.

National Crisis Will Be Met By Emergency Convention

Mr. Hughes and Col. Roosevelt May Address Atlantic City Annual Meeting—Mrs. Catt Tells Why Action Must Come Before November Election

Efforts will be made to have Charles E. Hughes, the Republican presidential nominee, and Colonel Roosevelt address the annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in Atlantic City, it was announced this week.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the association, has made a statement to the effect that the presidential campaign this fall has created a crisis in the suffrage movement.

"We have called the national convention," she says, "to ask and, as far as in us lies the power, to insist upon a vote on the federal amendment for suffrage in the House and Senate before the adjournment of Congress.

"Both dominant parties in their recent conventions gave us suffrage planks, but the Democratic plank frankly relegates the question to the States, while the Republican plank is interpreted by many to be as strongly for State's rights.'

"If we take no action now, we virtually accept the ultimatum of these parties: 'Go get your vote by popular referendum in the States, and go without it if you cannot get it there.'

"If we do nothing to prevent, we shall find our federal amendment blocked, whichever party controls. If we wait until after the elections before getting together, we have lost an opportunity which will not return for four years."

An entire day's session of the Executive Council will be held Sept. 5 at the headquarters in the Marlborough-Blenheim instead of only an evening session as has been the previous custom.

At the first session Mrs. Catt will report in her capacity of chairman of Campaign and Survey Committees, and will give a "diagnosis" of the suffrage situation, after which there will be a general discussion. In the early afternoon the plan is for the council to divide into groups, and each group will select a State best adapted to immediate cam-

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CHAMBER FAVORS EQUAL STANDARD

Business Club of Oakland Wants Jobs Open to Women and Men on Same Terms

The Chamber of Commerce of Oakland, California, went on record June 29 as favoring employment of men and women on an equal basis. The members of the chamber adopted the resolution "that all employment should be open equally to competent men and women, whether union members or not, a condition which now largely exists in this community with benefit and justice to all."

TICKET WINS IN NORTH DAKOTA

Victorious Farmers' Candidates for Legislature Avowedly Favor Equal Rights

Friends of woman suffrage in North Dakota believe that they have gained a signal victory in the nomination by the voters of the State of the greater part of the ticket indorsed by the Farmers' Non-Partisan League, according to a dispatch to the Christian Science Monitor. This organization in the primaries elected 80 per cent of its candidates for the Legislature in the districts where it had organizations, as well as its candidate for Governor, the supreme court and other officers. The League candidates are almost a unit for woman suffrage, and it is believed an emendment will be submitted by the next Legislature.

The non-partisan league will be in control of the House by a large margin and the suffragists claim a sufficient number of friends among the 26 Senators holding over to give them a majority there. Woman suffrage passed the Senate two years ago, but after an all-night conference of leaders a motion to reconsider carried the following day, and the legislation was lost.

"Politicians were greatly surprised at the result of the vote in the primaries, which showed the overwhelming strength of the Farmers' League," says the Monitor. "Its candidates had run on progressive lines, and the vote of the labor element and the church members went almost solidly for them. Not a candidate of the opposition came within 10,000 votes of nomination."

TEACHERS MAKE PLANK STRONGER

Educational Association Urges Members to Hasten Suffrage "In Every Possible Way"

The National Education Association at its convention last week in New York went on record more strongly then ever in favor of woman suffrage. Only one dissenting vote was cast out of the entire body. This year's resolution urges the members of the association "to endeavor in every possible way to hasten the confirmation of woman suffrage."

This declaration, as a member of the Resolutions Committee tells The Woman's Journal, is a thorough endorsement of the federal suffrage amendment, as well as State action. The convention in 1914 endorsed suffrage, after expressing its recognition of women's ability, by "favoring the political equality of the sexes and equal pay for equal work."

Another resolution adopted this year requested President Wilson to appoint a commission to investigate and report upon conditions of women on the farm and in the rural home.

TEACHERS FOUND VOTE ESSENTIAL

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young Says They Had to Have Political Power Behind Them

"The teachers of Chicago found that in order to get anything done they had to have voting power behind them," declared Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, former superintendent of the Chicago public schools, at the National Education Association's convention last week. She was speaking in reply to Jacob M. Loeb's attack on the Chicago Teachers' Union.

"The speaker forgets that to prepare children to be thinking citizens, and not voting cattle, the teacher must first have a right to think herself and to express her thoughts," she declared. "Teachers who cannot do this are not fit to be in the teaching corps.

"At one time teachers consulted together and thought out their work. Today they have been forced into a treadmill and the school is little better than a factory.

"Before they federated, the teachers went in committees before the Board of Education and asked to have their salaries increased. They said what they had to say, and what was the result? They were dismissed. The members of the board shrugged their shoulders and smiled. Nothing happened. Again they went, and with the same result.

"Then they realized they must have the power of votes behind them. The men of their own station would do nothing for them,

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EXPECT SUFFRAGE OPINION JULY 31

Charles E. Hughes Will Formally Accept Nomination Then, and Probably State Position

Charles E. Hughes is now expected to make his formal speech accepting the Republican nomination for President on July 31 in New York. At this time, according to the best advices, he will make known his position regarding equal suffrage. Shortly afterward he will start his tour to the Pacific Coast, during which he will cover most of the States where women vote.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes motored 180 miles last week to confer with the Women's National Committee of the Hughes' Alliance at the home of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney at Roslyn. It was decided at the conference that in the States where there is equal suffrage the members of the committee would devote most of their time to obtaining the votes of the women, while in the other States the effort would be directed toward spreading Hughes propaganda and in advancing an educational campaign. This is the nearest, it is said, that the discussion came to the question of equal suffrage.

The women leaders of the committee are practically all prominent suffragists, however. Miss Frances A. Kellor was elected permanent chairman of the National Committee at the meeting. These women were elected as vice chairmen: Miss Harriet Vittum, Chicago; Dr. Katharine B. Davis, New York; Mrs. Frank W. Gibson, California; Miss Mary Antin; Mrs. Winston Churchill, New Hampshire; Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, New York. Mrs. Gifford Pinchot was selected as secretary and Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey as treasurer. It was announced that the women had raised $25,000 to advance the work of the committee.

ASKS STRONGER SUFFRAGE ACTION

Former Idaho Progressive Leader Joins Prohibitionists With That in View

One of the Progressive national committeemen who refused to go over to the Republicans, Col. James M. Ingersoll, Progressive leader in Idaho, last week joined the Prohibitionists and urged them at the same time to make prohibition and equal suffrage their two main issues.

"With just the two great moral reforms as the main planks we are sure to win in much less time than any other new party ever accomplished its purpose," he wrote to Prohibition headquarters. "Meanwhile we can feel sure that we are right all the time."

This is only one of the indications that the Republican and Democratic planks on equal suffrage are not strong enough to suit some of the principal Progressives. It may well be considered significant that most of the insurgency in the Progressive party is coming from the suffrage States. In California, Francis J. Heney has gone over to the Democrats, and in Colorado the State central committee has decided to place a full Progressive ticket in the field. A strong statement from Mr. Hughes in favor of a nation-wide suffrage amendment would undoubtedly materially affect the situation.

The New Status of Suffrage

An Editorial in the New York Evening Post

A Washington dispatch reports that Mr. Hughes is expected to come out, in his speech of acceptance, or later, for the amendment to the Federal Constitution giving the vote to women. Whether this is true we have no means of knowing. If Mr. Hughes is converted to the cause of suffrage it would be natural for him to set about aiding its triumph by means of national action. For he is a strong nationalist. Without any desire to limit or override the rights and functions of the States, his instinct is to appeal, in questions affecting the whole country, to a direct exertion of the Federal power. In his address before the Bar Association of New York last winter this tendency of his public thinking was made clearly manifest. And if he has made up his mind that woman suffrage is now a national question pressing for settlement, and exercising a distracting and divising influence on our political life so long as it remains unsettled, it would not be surprising to find him urging that it be dealt with in a national way.

Whatever may be the attitude of Mr. Hughes, it is certain that woman suffrage has acquired an entirely new status. No longer is it a suppliant at the doors of party conventions. It has gained such strength that both parties have now been compelled to bow to it. To this fact not the due attention has been given in the excitement over candidates, over the European war, and over our possible embroiling with Mexico. To have made a conquest of both Republicans and Democrats in a single year is a signal achievement. It puts the suffrage cause forward by a great leap. In both party platforms the principle is conceded. The Democrats "recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of the country . . . upon the same terms as to men." The Republican plank was even more emphatic. It "favors the extension of the suffrage to women" because it is "a measure of justice to one-half of the adult people of this country."

Yes, but everything was to be left to the States. Extension "by the States" was the Democratic phrase. And the Republicans recognized "the right of each State to settle this question for itself." The intent of this, it is said, was plain. It was meant to head off a suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution. But this does not necessarily follow. Even a Federal amendment has to be submitted to the States. Passed by a two-thirds vote in Congress it still requires ratification by three-fourths of the States. In this sense, and technically speaking, it would be the States that would settle the suffrage question for themselves, even supposing the attempt were made by Federal initiative. Thus if any candidate for the Presidency, or any Representative or Senator, is living in mortal terror of violating his party platform by advocating an amendment of the national Constitution, let him be reassured! He could salve his conscience and soothe his constituents by stoutly maintaining that this way of extending the franchise was really "by the States."

We would not seriously argue the matter on so narrow a ground. It is not a case for device or subterfuge. Rather must the appeal be to equity and justice and a large view of the nation's true interest. The trick would be for both great parties to endorse woman suffrage without meaning it; to make a promise with no purpose of keeping it. And is it not the fact that to send the women back to fight in State after State—conditions being what they are—is to deal most unfairly by them? If the road to State amendment were open and easy the case would be different. But in many States the processes of Constitutional amendment are made so complex and dilatory that even the getting to a vote is very difficult. A proposed Federal amendment, on the contrary, would go quickly and automatically before the Legislatures of all the States, so that decision could be reached at a comparatively early date. The amendment could be made an issue in the election of Legislatures, and thus it would be virually a referendum to the voters. And the point is that a more direct and swift method could be tried than the slow and roundabout effort in separate States.

This is, in few words, the argument for the amendment now pending in Congress. Its effective section is: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex." Thirty years ago, or even ten, such a proposal would have seemed ill-timed and hopeless. But a great transformation has come. Where ten men thought it expedient to give women the vote a hundred do now. Even convinced opponents of woman suffrage admit that its coming is only a question of time. And with both parties now committed to it—the only hesitation being about the method of making it the law of the land—why should not the new standing and heightened importance of the question be recognized in the broadest national way? It is an obstacle which ought to be got out of the path; so that, this contention being removed, American citizens might be free to devote their energies to the greater public needs, undeterred and undivided by sex.

Mrs. Harrison Monro Brown, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, in reply to numerous inquiries concerning the right of women to vote for presidential electors, writes: "It should be understood that the right to vote for these electors is one of the definite specifications of the woman suffrage law, which provides, among other privileges, 'All women citizens of the United States above the age of 21 years, having resided in the State one year, in the county ninety days, and in the election district thirty days next preceding any election therein, shall be allowed to vote at such election for Presidential Electors.'"

"There is a difference between 'being in politics' and taking enough interest in public affairs to want to vote."—Mrs. Glendower Evans.

NATIONAL CRISIS TO BE MET

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paign work. The report of these groups will be made to the entire council later in the afternoon. The evening will be devoted to discussion of a possible constructive plan by which to secure greater efficiency.

It is further proposed that very early in the convention a three-cornered discussion to determine the active policy of the association shall take place: (1) Shall the association drop work on the federal amendment? (2) Shall it concentrate on federal and drop State work? (3) Shall it continue federal and State work? When it has been decided what program of activity the National Association should undertake, the consideration of the problem next in order, namely, how more effective support of that policy may be secured, will be undertaken.

The question of taking part in the Congressional elections will be presented and discussed in a closed session.

"When we of the present board were elected to our posts," says Mrs. Catt, "we found our duties not only undefined by constitution or other authority, but we discovered a decided difference of opinion as to what they were. We believe we can perform no more useful service for the various State associations and future boards than to insist that the program of this National Convention shall make clear: (1) The obligation of the National Board and the States to the federal amendment; (2) the obligation and duty of the National Board to State campaigns and the duty of the State campaigns to the National Board; (3) the reasons for the existence of a national organization and the interdependence of the States. We feel keenly that future officers must be elected upon a working platform and held responsible for failure to carry it out. On the other hand, the States must recognize their obligation to the National Board, and must be held responsible if they in their turn fail in that obligation. We believe it will be necessary to make a considerable readjustment of our affairs in order to secure a smoothly-working plan which will correct as far as possible the defects of our present method.

"It is obvious that matters of such crucial importance to our organization and our cause should be decided by a convention of the best heads among us. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that every delegation be full, and that the most earnest suffragists of our country gather in this convention to solve those fateful problems."

TEACHERS FOUND VOTE ESSENTIAL

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and they turned to those men who have felt the power and oppression of riches.

"At last, after years of waiting, the women have said: 'We have got to be more than weak waiters at the gate.'"

SUFFRAGE NOW A POLITICAL ASSET

Chicago Herald Says Organizations Are Competing for Earliest Support of Principle

Commenting on the fact that for the first time in the twenty-three years of its history the Anti-Saloon League of America has declared for woman suffrage the Chicago Herald says:

"Naturally. Everybody's doing it. Now that the two great parties have indorsed the principle and set the band wagon going at full speed, the efforts to get in it will no doubt grow more and more animated.

"As long as woman suffrage was a liability to a political party or any other sort of organization it was approached cautiously and touched gingerly. Now that it has come to be regarded as an asset the organizations can't get to it fast enough.

"That is the way things are done in the world of things, politics and business as it is."

COMMITTEE ADDS ANOTHER MEMBER

Congressional Board of National Association to Have Services of Miss Ruth White

The Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association has been increased to nine members by the addition of Miss Ruth White, of Kansas City, it was announced this week. Miss White will act as secretary to the committee.

Miss White has a record of unusual and effective activity, especially for so young a woman. As a member of the commission named by Mayor Jost, of Kansas City, for the relief of the unemployed during the winter of 1914-15 Miss White was one of the six women who established a large municipal sewing room, a municipal sales room and employment bureau. As a director of the Industrial Department of the Child's Welfare Exhibit she accomplished results which attracted wide attention in the philanthropic world and was held by "The Survey" to be a model of its kind. Previous to her work on the Mayor's commission Miss White investigated the wages and working conditions of the women workers of Kansas City.

AFFIDAVITS NOW IN MAYOR'S HANDS

Chicago Juvenile Protectors Bring in Sworn Statements on Cabaret Conditions

The Juvenile Protective Association of Chicago, of which Mrs. Louise de Koven Bowen is head, is calling to account the Thompson administration for its tolerance of lawbreaking cabarets. Previous complaints have been met by the Mayor with the demand to "bring in affidavits," and this Mrs. Bowen and her investigators have now done, presenting sworn statements which give specific instances of various law violations by forty-two cafes of all grades of respectability.

The association's action is declared to be the most terrific broadside yet directed against the city's vicious law-breaking cabarets. The report plays no favorites. Big downtown cafes, expensively appointed and rated as high class, and small, noisy saloon back rooms, are all shoved into the same class—that of law-breakers.

Free States Take New Steps In Saving Children's Lives

While East Fights Infantile Paralysis, Kansas Starts Child Hygiene Exhibit and California Looks for Further Reduction of Baby Death Rate

While the East is being menaced by the infantile paralysis epidemic of New York, the States where women have a voice in the government are taking constructive steps in the saving of babies' lives.

Kansas earned the distinction this month of being the first State to have a child hygiene traveling exhibit.

The State Board of Health now has a special car which will be sent over all of the railroads of the State as soon as it can be fitted up.

Through the initiative of Dr. S. J. Crumbine, secretary of the State Board, a car has been donated for the purpose by the Pullman Company and the Missouri Pacific has agreed to haul it free of charge. It was Dr. Crumbine who wrote some time ago to The Woman's Journal that "since the good women of Kansas now have the ballot we are breathing somewhat easier."

Dr. Lydia A. DeVilbiss, head of the Child Hygiene Bureau, a public health nurse and a physician, will accompany the car and give lectures. The exhibit will contain hundreds of photographs, model beds, clothing and anything else that will help spread the "better babies" propaganda over the State.

Meanwhile, California is preparing for a further decrease in infant mortality after its new milk law goes into effect in October.

"During the summer months more young children die of intestinal diseases, most of which are caused by drinking dirty milk, than during all the rest of the year," says the State Health Bulletin. "The records of the California State Board of Health show that in June, July, August and September of 1915 three hundred and fifty children under two years of age died of diarrhoea and enteritis, while three hundred and forty-two died during the other eight months. Had the new milk law been in operation last year, it is probable that a large number of these deaths would have been prevented. Since this law does not go into effect until October, the California State Board of Health issues a warning to all parents, particularly to those having children under two years of age, to exercise the greatest care in making certain that milk used during the summer months is pasteurized or is produced under conditions of scrupulous cleanliness. Infant mortality is showing a decrease in California; in fact, the death rate for children is much lower in California than in most other States. By properly safeguarding milk supplies this rate can be reduced still further."

WIFE BEATERS IN PUBLIC PILLORY

Kansas Uses Effective Means for Punishment — England Imposes Small Fine

In Kansas City, Kansas, where women are people before the law, wife beaters may be chained to a post on a corner of the main business street, according to a law passed. "The shame of being seen as a wife beater will prevent such crimes, I think," a Kansas judge said.

Wife beating is apparently nothing like that to the mind of an English judge. Last December a British soldier was fined 10 shillings for beating his wife over the head with a piece of wood until she almost bled to death from her wounds. To further fix in the public mind the fact that a woman is not a person before the law, the court also fined the soldier 10 shillings for putting a sewing machine out of commission during the same assault. Things equal to the same thing are equal to each other. The woman and the machine had the same value before the law.

COURT UPHOLDS WIFE'S CONTRACT

French Judicial Procedure Gives Sign of Recognition of Woman's Property Rights

A French court of law recently rendered a decision upholding the validity of building contracts entered into by a Frenchwoman on behalf of her husband, absent with the colors. As the law stands, a woman cannot sign a contract without the express consent of her husband. But in this case the judge ruled that the wife had acted with the tacit consent of her husband and in his interests, as well as in those of the country, for it was necessary to its welfare that women should take the place of men and accomplish duties which had hitherto been considered outside their sphere.

"This decision," says the Christian Science Monitor, "shows the influence which the circumstances of war has had on the development of women's rights."

The trans-continental suffrage envoys, Mrs. Burke and Miss Richardson, reached Camp Johnson, California, on July 1, and received a warm welcome from the soldiers encamped there. The women, who left New York City April 6, have traveled through 15 States, and are now on their way to Oregon and Washington.

Among the States just reported as passing new employment laws California, Nevada, Illinois, Idaho, Colorado and Oregon are to be found. Idaho has forbidden employment agencies to be maintained for private profit.

"I would rather have the help of one earnest woman in campaigning for the children than that of a whole regiment of judicious, experienced men."—Jacob Riis.

"Suffrage is the one question in the world that can't get a laugh out of me. When I talk about suffrage I twang a heartstring."—May Irwin.

THE PROMISES OF 1916

National political parties have made the following declarations this year in their platforms:

The Democratic Party:

We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of this country, State by State, on the same terms as to the men.

The Republican Party:

The Republican party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each State to settle this question for itself.

The Progressive Party:

And we believe that the women of the country, who share with the men the burdens of government in times of peace and make equal sacrifice in times of war, should be given the full political rights of suffrage, both by State and Federal action.

STOOD OVER MEN TILL BILL PASSED

Maryland Women's Fight for Mothers' Pension Won Only by Years of Effort

A striking example of what indirect influence means in securing reform legislation comes to the attention of The Journal through a letter from Mrs. Kate P. Gurley of Garrett Park, Md. The 1916 Legislature of Maryland passed a "mothers' pension bill," but only after years of untiring effort on the part of a small group of earnest women, who practically stood over those who had the bill in charge this year and gave them no rest until it was passed.

The bill passed one House and was sent to the printer's marked "Hold," the intent being that the printer was to keep it until it was too late in the session to get it through. The women were soon on to this subterfuge, hunted the bill out, interviewed the legislator who had introduced it and persuaded him to release the bill from the printer. Both houses passed the bill. There was some question as to whether the Governor would sign; but a tactful woman went to him with the bill and a new pen, told him she was anxious to keep the pen as a souvenir after he had used it to sign the bill and got him to affix his signature in her presence.

"The town of Takoma Park, D. C., where the idea of the bill originated, and whose women got it passed," says Mrs. Gurley, "has gone over in a body to the suffrage camp, having been converted by the knowledge gained through this experience of legislators and their ways."

Thus, after years of unceasing toil, this much needed pension bill is an accomplished fact. How much easier it would have come if the women had had direct power to support their argument.

Governor Craig of North Carolina recently twitted Chief Justice Clark of the State Supreme Court because the latter, a prominent suffragist, had no women employees in his office. The injustice of this statement is apparent, however, when it is considered that Judge Clark has no power of appointment. The courts collectively have three appointees—clerk, marshal and librarian—who have held the positions many years, and as the majority of the court held, with Judge Clark dissenting, that a notary public, without salary, is an officer, of course they would not have appointed a woman.

WOMEN RESPOND TO HARVEST CALL

Help Save Kansas Crop—Transcript Sees Value in Out-of-Door Work

Kansas women went to the assistance of their men folk this month when the sudden ripening of the wheat made it imperative that the crop should be harvested in quick time. Large numbers did not consider it unwomanly to lend a hand. The Boston Transcript, after noting the fact that women have to some extent also worked in the New England hay-fields, says:

"It is at least a fair guess that New England women would be stronger and better today if their mothers and grandmothers had done a little more work out-of-doors and not quite so much indoors. The women who for generations bent their backs at the old-fashioned fireplaces, and daily scrubbed the kitchen floor and dusted the parlor and the chambers, with an unending routine of mending and other tasks done for the men-folks, and their daughters who exchanged the slavery of the open fireplace for the slavery of the cook-stove, have left a burden and tradition of worn nerves on the present generation of New Englanders. American domestic work has long been rather overdone, and in Yankeeland at least field work has been underdone for the last two or three generations. If women were to lend their energies to redress the balance, it ought not to be altogether to their disadvantage."

"Doubting Thomases who are not sure that women can play successful roles in politics have only to watch the record of Kansas women," says the Topeka Capital. At present they hold 126 county offices in that State, and apparently they are going to stay, for a recent report from 104 counties show that ninety-two are running for re-election and 179 are running for office for the first time. The most popular position is county superintendent of public institutions, for which there are 109 women candidates in the various counties.

RALSTON FINDS TRIBUTE "TARDY"

But Indiana Governor Only Suggests Another Monument to Motherhood As Remedy

Governor Ralston of Indiana made a plea for recognition of the pioneer mothers of the State in an address last week at the Fayette county celebration of the Indiana centennial. A large crowd heard the speaker, who said: "We never grow tired in honoring men for their heroic achievements, but I think you will agree with me that as a people we have been a little tardy in recognizing the heroic women of our Commonwealth. I want Indiana in this her centennial year to recognize in a substantial, in a most lasting and appropriate way her pioneer mother. Our pioneer fathers achieved greatly, but our pioneer mothers achieved mightily.

"Motherhood has not been honored as it should have been in our civilization, and yet in every period of the world's history the best sense of mankind has done it honor.

"We should not do less in this centennial year of our State than to erect a monument to the pioneer women of Indiana and inscribe thereon a fitting sentiment to motherhood."

If Governor Ralston is sincere in wishing to make a belated tribute, why should he not do more than inscribe a sentiment? Why should he not declare at once for a bill, similar to that of Illinois, giving women presidential and municipal suffrage?

Such action would not only show reverence for the mothers of the past, but would indicate faith in the integrity of those women who are to be the mothers of the future.

PENROSE FINDS IT TIME TO SHIFT

Senator Was for Suffrage Only When Unlikely and Now Joins Liquor Friends

Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, who voted for the nation-wide suffrage amendment in the last Congress, is now opposed to it, according to a statement made last week by Senator Thomas of Colorado. There is a different significance to this statement than is at first apparent.

Mr. Penrose is known to be in closer co-operation with the liquor interests than almost any other man in the Senate.

It was with regard to his election that the recent brewery investigations uncovered the most unpleasant data. It is hardly credible that, if the passage of a nation-wide suffrage amendment were really in the balance, Penrose should be found on the suffrage side. He was for it as long as there was no danger of its passage. His shift to the opposition means nothing more than that "the time has passed to fool about it."

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

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SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1916

THEY FORGOT THE CHILDREN

The mobilization of the militia has revealed a glaring defect in our national and State legislation. A bill which was slipped through Congress years ago changed the status of the militia—originally meant to be volunteer forces, whose function was to put down local disturbances in their own States—and gave the President the power to send them anywhere within the limits of the United States. Obviously, this carried with it the possibility that thousands of bread-winners would be suddenly taken from their work and that their wives and children would be left without means of support; yet not the slightest provision was made for their families. Now the possibility has become a fact; and the dependents of our citizen soldiers have in many cases been reduced to the most pitiable straits. Private charity has rallied nobly to meet the need; but it is a thing that should not be left to charity. To excuse from service militia men with dependent families is well, but it is a measure that in many cases comes too late. It seems incredible that anything so obvious as the need of maintenance for the men's families should have been totally overlooked in the original bill as it passed Congress, and that this point should never have occurred to anyone during all the years that the law has been on the statute books. But women and children have no votes, and hence their needs are easily forgotten. As Bridget Dugan says in Ellis Meredith's recent sketch in The Woman's Journal: "'Tis largely on account of men's havin' fergot the childher that women is rampagin' around after the ballot."

A. S. B.

THE ONLY ONE

One significant fact in regard to the Republican National Convention has been generally overlooked. Among the group of standpatters who fought with might and main to keep the Resolutions Committee from reporting a suffrage plank, there was only one man from a suffrage State. That man was "Uncle Joe" Cannon of Illinois.

This speaks volumes as to the effect of woman suffrage in Illinois. Uncle Joe has seen its workings. Has it served to strengthen boss rule? If so, he would be for it. On the contrary, he fights it for all he is worth.

In Colorado there is only one man who makes a specialty of opposing equal suffrage. That is J. P. Maling, who was for years the henchman of the notorious "Boss" Evans of Denver.

In California there is only one man who makes a specialty of opposing equal suffrage. That is Colonel John P. Irish, who, in his editorials in the State Press of Iowa City in 1864, denounced Abraham Lincoln as a "first-rate knave and second-rate fool," and declared: "The result of his election will be a looseness in public and private morals equal to that which prevailed during the French Revolution." Col. Irish is without respect in his own State. The San Francisco Bulletin says: "We know him so well out here that it is hardly possible to imagine there is any group of people who may still take him seriously."

In all the other suffrage States put together, there is not, so far as we are aware, one solitary man who goes out of his way to oppose equal rights for women, although there are a very few respectable reactionaries who have expressed an unfavorable opinion on some single occasion.

In the States where women have not yet gained the franchise, many excellent men oppose it because they know nothing about it from experience. Where people have had a chance to see its practical workings, it would seem that the only kind of man who is willing to put up a fight against it is either a crank or a crook.

A. S. B.

WE KNOCK AT ALL DOORS

Everyone who is opposed to the abolition of child labor wants the question left to the States, and objects to a Federal enactment on the subject. Everyone who is opposed to prohibition wants the question left to the States, and objects to a nation-wide prohibition amendment. Everyone who is opposed to a uniform marriage and divorce law objects to national legislation, and wants the various States to be left to struggle toward uniformity as best they can. And, naturally, every opponent of woman suffrage wants the question left to the States, and objects with all his might to the Susan B. Anthony amendment. But it is not the habit of reformers to take the advice of their enemies as to how they shall conduct their campaigns.

On the other hand, the opponents of child labor and the rest do not neglect work in the States, in order to concentrate their whole effort on Congress. They besiege Congress, and at the same time hammer away at the separate States, realizing that until their propaganda has made considerable headway in the States, they will not be able to get Congress to act.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association, therefore, has with it the general consensus of opinion among people who are going after other progressive measures, in its established policy of working for woman suffrage both in Congress and in the States. There is, however, a group of suffragists, chiefly in the South, who object to national action on the ground of States' rights; and another group who want to concentrate wholly upon national action, because they think it will be a short cut—forgetting that the Legislatures of thirty-six States must ratify the Susan B. Anthony amendment before any woman anywhere can vote under it.

To test the amount of sentiment in the Association in favor of working by one method only, instead of by both as heretofore, Mrs. Catt, at the coming National Convention in Atlantic City, will have two amendments proposed to the present constitution of the N. A. W. S. A. As now defined, the Association's object is to secure suffrage for women "by appropriate national and State legislation." The Association will have a chance to strike out either "national" or "State." In all probability, it will be found that the great majority wish to retain the present wording unchanged.

HECKLING THE PRESIDENT

The lack of any solid argument against suffrage drives its opponents to continual personalities. Just now they are raising a great outcry because Miss Mabel Vernon asked President Wilson a question about woman suffrage while he was addressing a public meeting. They declare that this young woman's breach of good manners shows the unfitness of women to vote. But the anti-suffragists are the last persons who can afford to challenge a comparison as to manners. How about the mob of anti-suffragists who assailed a peaceful procession of matrons and maidens with tobacco juice and obscenity in the streets of the national capital, to the indignation of the whole country? How about the anti-suffragist who smashed a window of the hall where the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association was holding its annual meeting, and threw a can of dangerous and ill-smelling chemicals in among the ladies? How about the anti-suffragist office employees in Wall Street, New York, who dropped wet sponges and rolls of ticker-tape from upper windows upon the heads of Mrs. Blatch and her friends as they spoke from an automobile? How about the ruffians in Harlem who knocked down and brutally kicked a woman making a suffrage speech? How about the anti-suffragists who pelted Miss Martha Klatschken and other speakers in last year's New York campaign with nails, broken glass, and paper bags full of water? How about those anti-suffragists of Dayton, O., who pelted Margaret Foley with breadcrusts and fragments of a banquet, when she was making an after-dinner speech? How about the official anti-suffrage publications, that constantly hurl accusations of free love at perfectly decent women? When contrasted with the outrageous misbehavior of extremists on the anti-suffrage side, the worst offences against good manners ever committeed by suffrage enthusiasts in any part of the United States have been "as moonlight unto sunlight, and as water unto wine." This has been true ever since the early days when Lucy Stone and Susan B. Anthony were pelted with eggs.

A. S. B.

STONES FROM GLASS HOUSES

Certain men who claim to have been converted to the anti-suffrage side by Miss Vernon's action are throwing stones from a glass house of the most brittle kind.

Among men, the agitation for self-government has been accompanied by all sorts of disorder and violence. In England, in our great-grandfathers' time, scores of public meetings were broken up by stormy shouts of "Votes for householders! Votes for taxpayers!" In Rhode Island, the bloodshed of Dorr's rebellion was required before the common or garden variety of man got the right to vote. Ireland has just secured home rule, after centuries of agitation, often marked by the most serious disturbances. There was also a French revolution—and a host of other revolutions, large and small.

Even in our own day, men are constantly doing things which would be pounced upon at once by the illogical anti-suffragist as clear proof of woman's unfitness for the ballot, if they had been done by any woman. If a band of women had dragged Leo Frank out of prison and murdered him; if Villa were a female bandit; if a mob of Texas women had burned a criminal alive, after subjecting him to inhuman tortures; if the Oil Trust, the Beef Trust and the other big combinations which boost the price of living were organized and run by women; if the men of state who have plunged Europe into a hideous and unnecessary war had been women of state—what a deafening outcry would have been raised by the opponents of equal rights about woman's inherent, congenital, universal and eternal unfitness to be trusted with the smallest share of political power! When men do these things, the sane and proper conclusion is drawn that those particular men are wrong-doers—not that the whole male sex is unfit for self-government. In the light of history, not only ancient but modern,—it is laughable to suggest that a question asked by a young woman at an ill-chosen time is a powerful argument against the enfranchisement of her sex.

A. S. B.

NO CRIME, BUT A BLUNDER

While Miss Vernon's zeal does credit to her heart, the way in which she showed it on this occasion does not do credit to her head—or to the judgment of those who advised her. If it were just an impromptu act by a single enthusiast, it might be passed over with few words. But it is reported in the press to be the beginning of a systematic policy by a certain body of suffragists. Therefore it is worth while to point out why it is a mistake.

In England, "heckling" is the regular custom. Everybody does it, every public speaker expects it, and it is not considered discourteous. In America, we have evolved a code of manners somewhat more advanced. Here it is looked upon as distinctly discourteous to interrupt a speaker with questions. A time is often set apart for questions, and then they may be asked; but it is not held permissible to break in upon the middle of a speech in this way. On the few occasions when suffragists have done so, it has always been "nuts" to the enemy. The general public does not consider how aggravating it is to hear grand general sentiments uttered which ought to be recognized as applying to women, but are not; nor does it realize that some women are as impatient and restive under disfranchisement as most men would be under the same conditions. It merely infers that the interrupter has neither manners nor sense, and some persons always jump from this to the conclusion that women are not fit to vote. That is a very long jump, but prejudice takes it with ease. No man with a logical mind would reason in that way; but human nature is governed much more by sentiment than by logic, and this is especially true of men in matters relating to women.

A woman who interrupts the President shows a certain misguided heroism in exposing herself to public contumely; but the trouble is that she exposes the cause to contumely also, in the minds of all the unthinking part of the public—which is always a large part—and this is inexcusable. Any suffragist who is guilty of rudeness in public helps the enemy. That is a truism.

Presumably Miss Vernon and her friends want to do one of two things—either to induce Mr. Wilson to support the Federal amendment, or, failing this, to defeat his re-election. His opinion about Federal versus State action is not likely to be changed by the persistent repetition of a question which he has already answered more than once; and, as he has too much political tact to meet rudeness with rudeness, a continuance of these tactics would tend rather to create sympathy for him, as a victim of what to most people would seem a senseless persecution. With all respect for the good intentions of the hecklers, we would strongly advise them to quit. Hitherto, in this controversy, most of the ill breeding has been shown by the opponents of equal rights. By all means let them have a monopoly of it.

A. S. B.

Suffrage clubs expecting to celebrate Lucy Stone's birthday on August 13 can still order from this office a few copies of the special issue of the Woman's Journal published last year containing the account of her life.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

ARKANSAS

Little Rock had a "Suffrage Day" recently at the Kavanaugh Baseball Park, when the Arkansas "Travellers" played the Georgia "Crackers". For the first time the park was decorated with yellow and white, intermingled with the American flag. The gate receipts showed the largest crowd of the season. Four chocolate cakes were awarded as prizes, two to Atlanta players for a home run and a three base hit respectively, one to the handsomest Little Rock player, and the fourth to the player who gave the best answer why women should vote. Mr. Myers of the home team won this with the counter-question, "Why should men vote?" Every player promised a vote for the cause.

Other answers were:

"Votes for women—Why? Because they are men's equal."

"Why should women vote? The sooner women vote, the sooner we will have nation-wide prohibition."

"Women should vote if they are required to pay taxes, and do their share as the 'better-half.' I'm for them on that."

"I believe that women voting and holding office would give us a better government."

"Why should women vote? Eventually, why not now?"

"Why should women vote? Because they vote in Idaho. Being the fair sex, they ought to be 'fair' voters."

"Why should women vote? Because they want to. It's cheaper to give them the franchise than to buy flowers and candy."

"Why should women vote? Women should vote because they never lose an argument."

"In an interview with the business manager of the Atlanta 'Crackers' a very interesting point was made," says Mrs. Ellington, State president. "Mr. Colsson told me 29 years ago when he entered the base-ball world, his mother though he was disgraced. The first game he played in only four women attended, and those were not desirable women; but today one-third of their patrons are women, showing that women have increasingly attended the national sport as the players have brought the game up to a profession. He unhesitatingly acknowledged the debt of gratitude ball players owed women for their assistance in making and maintaining the dignity of the profession."

ILLINOIS

The Illinois State Board at its regular session this week made plans for the national convention in September and for the selection of delegates. Plans for the Illinois State convention to be held in the fall were also discussed.

The Chicago Political Equality League has an excursions committee which plans trips from time to time to various places of municipal and civic interest. The latest tour was to the county home for the aged at Oak Forest.

Peotone suffragists have an active organization called the Woman Voters' League. Monthly meetings are held during the summer at which biographies of the candidates at the fall elections are read. The president of this live group of women, Mrs. Beulah Esson Young, has planned a series of discussions on party platforms through the summer months.

The West Virginia campaign benefitted from the sale of hand craft articles at a reception given by the Illinois E. S. A. on the afternoon of July 12.

IOWA

Mahaska county suffragists met in Oskaloosa on July 1 at the home of Mrs. J. A. Devitt in order to reorganize for victory in 1919, which is the earliest date at which the suffrage amendment can be resubmitted, according to information from the office of the Attorney General. After luncheon on the lawn Dr. Effie McCullom Jones gave an address in which she analysed the situation and gave pertinent advice for more effective work.

The constitution suggested by the State Board was adopted, and Mrs. Devitt was elected county chairman for the new organization. All expressed courage and determination. One prominent business woman who could not be present sent a subscription good until Iowa gets equal suffrage, and others followed her example. Another meeting will be held in August.

VIRGINIA

The Civic Association of Richmond, which has as one of its chief objects inducing men to vote, refused women membership when it was formed a year ago. At its recent first annual meeting a committee from the Equal Suffrage League of Richmond was present, composed of Mrs. G. Harvey Clark, Mrs. F. L. Jobson, Miss Adele Clark, Miss Nora Houston, Mrs. J. Tyler Jobson, Mrs. E. E. Cowles and Miss Osborn. At the close of the evening program the suffragists were given five minutes in which to present their plea for municipal suffrage, which was made by Miss Adele Clark, legislative chairman. Her speech was enthusiastically applauded and won from the Civic Association a sympathetic attitude quite different from that of a year ago.

Mrs. Edith Clark Cowles has been elected press secretary of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia, to take the place of Miss Mary Day Winn.

RHODE ISLAND

Many suffragists marched in Newport's preparedness parade on July 4. The women's division was led by the wife of Governor Beeckman of Rhode Island. The Governor is an honorary member of the Newport County Woman Suffrage League. Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, president, and Miss Mary Sturtevant, treasurere of the league, were among the marchers, as was also Dr. Kate Stanton. Although eighty years of ago, this pioneer suffragist marched the three miles of the course without any difficulty.

At the monthly meeting of suffragists of District 3, of which Miss Enid Pierce is chairman, Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates described her experiences at the political conventions. She said in part: "Never again can a national convention ignore the question of votes for women. Women have trebled their efforts because they believe that they should serve in constructive work instead of spending their time and energy in contention."

Mrs. Barton P. Jenks, State president, has now returned to work after a serious illness.

Miss Nettie E. Bauer and Miss Helen Emerson have been touring the State in their little suffrage Ford arranging meetings.

NEW YORK

A dinner for the delegates to the National Education Association was given by the Teachers' Section of the New York Woman Suffrage Party at the Vanderbilt July 6. Although plans had been made for 350 guests, there were 500 present, and many more had to be turned away.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was the principal speaker and urged the teachers to give more of their time and attention to the cause, not from selfish motives, but because of higher ideals. Dr. Anna Shaw gave a short address, and the other speakers included Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mrs. Josephine Carliss Preston, State superintendent of education in Washington; Mrs. Mary C. Bradford, State superintendent of education in Colorado; Miss Mary Garret Hay, Miss Grace C. Strachan, president of the Interborough Association of Woman Teachers; Robert J. Aley of the University of Maine; Thomas W. Churchill, former president of the Board of Education, and William G. Willcox, president of the Board of Education.

Woman's solidarity may be new, but it seems to work all right. In the recent contest for the suffrage canvassing prize throughout the State of New York, Franklin county beat Nassau by a few names. Nassau women were not only good losers, but they were good sports. As Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw of Nassau expressed it: "I think it is wonderful that that county, way in the northern part of the State, where they have many more difficulties than we have on flat Long Island, should have won the prize. We must not forget to be happy for Franklin. I suggest that we send congratulations to our winning sisters." "What you have done," said Nassau to Franklin, "has not only brought honor to yourselves, but an inspiration to us in the southern part of the State to redouble our efforts that we may not fall far below the high standard you have set us."

The White Plains Equal Franchise Club celebrated Fourth of July by going to Camp Whitman in five gaily decorated automobiles, preceded by the Westchester Lighting Company's two-ton motor truck, loaded with home-made cakes, bread, votes for women chocolates and other eatables. The articles were distributed to the soldiers encamped there.

TEXAS

July 13 was "Suffrage Day" at the Laporte Chautauqua, with the program arranged by Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, president of the Texas Equal Suffrage Association.

The morning session gave a "suffrage symposium: "Why We Want the Ballot," and the following women spoke: Mrs. Benigna G. Kalb, governor of the Texas Farm Women Association; Mrs. S. W. McKay, president of the Civic League of Rosenberg; Miss Eva Goldsmith, former secretary of the State Federation of Labor, for the Garment Workers; Mrs. Louis D. Brown of Houston, for the home women; Mrs. Etta Grey Fields on "The Bible and the Woman Question." Mrs. Fields is a descendant of Margaret Brent, the first woman in the United States to ask for the ballot. In the afternoon Mrs. Cunningham spoke on "Woman Suffrage and American Ideals."

MISSISSIPPI

An equal suffrage edition of the Jackson Daily News was recently published, covering eight pages. The State president, Miss Pauline Orr, contributed a front page article, "The Ballot for Mississippi Women," which reviewed the history of the movement in the State and woman's present status.

Reports of legislative work and of the activities of local leagues were also contained in the edition, as well as suffrage endorsements by prominent Jackson people.

DELAWARE

A reception was given to Mrs. Brassington, president of the State Equal Suffrage Association, upon her return from the two national political conventions at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bringhurst.

At the request of West Virginia suffragists, hand-woven rugs, baskets, etc., made by West Virginia mountain women, will be sold at the suffrage booth at the State fair.

MINNESOTA

July Fourth was used as an Americanization day for the foreign-born men of the community in Minneapolis. The suffragists seized upon the occasion to send a plea to the President asking him for the same rights as they had seen bestowed upon foreigners. On behalf of the Minnesota Equal Suffrage Association, Mrs. David F. Simpson penned the following message to President Wilson:

"To President Woodrow Wilson:

"We, the women of Minnesota, have witnessed today with feelings of hope and pride the ceremonies held in the cities of our State in celebration of the entrance into American citizenship of foreign-born men. We have rejoiced to see these men endowed by this act with added patriotism, self-respect, and dignity.

"At the same time we have seen 100,000 times as many American-born women, possessed of an understanding and appreciation of American traditions and ideals to which these men, by the nature of things, can never obtain, denied under our constitution the rights of citizenship so gladly granted them.

"In the name of Americanism, we appeal to you as the just head of the country who stands above all others for justice and liberty, to use your influence actively in the many ways possible to the chief executive to do away with this injustice to women."

The signers of the message were: Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Mrs. David F. Simpson, Dr. Ethel Hurd, Mrs. H. G. Harrison, Mrs. A. H. Bright, Mrs. A. H. Potter, Mrs. Luth Jaeger, Mrs. Walter Thorp, Mrs. William Morse, Miss Florence Monahan, Mrs. Anson B. Jackson, Mrs. Sumner McKnight and Mrs. I. A. Stockwell.

NORTH CAROLINA

When the name of Miss Julia M. Alexander was read as one of the delegates to the American Bar Association at Chicago, during a recent meeting of the State Bar Association at Wrightsville, there was prolonged applause from all parts of the hall. "In whatever quarter there may be hostility to women, it is evident that it does not obtain among the lawyers of North Carolina," comments Everything. Miss Alexander is a practicing attorney of Charlotte.

MICHIGAN

A Michigan woman, Miss Kathryn Leone Wood, one of the finest miniature artists in the country, has been secured to paint a miniature of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. Miss Wood has already begun the work. The picture is to be painted for the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association, its disposal to be determined upon later. Miss Wood has painted miniatures of many noted people throughout the country, among them being Joseph Cannon, Wu Ting Fang, and many well known society leaders. For some time she has had a studio in one of the beautiful sunken gardens of Los Angeles.

For the purpose of considering the selection of delegates to the convention of the National Association in September, Mrs. O. H. Ciark, president of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association, called a special meeting of the State board July 6 in Kalamazoo.

WISCONSIN

With twenty-five cars in line all beautifully decorated in suffrage colors and swinging suffrage banners and pennants, the woman suffrage parade proved one of the most attractive features of the Home Coming at Waukesha, the residence town of the State president, Mrs. H. M. Youmans. Mrs. Youmans's car led, gaily decorated in sun-flowers with suffrage pennants and a big sign at the rear "G. O. P. favors woman suffrage". Mrs. E. J. George's car bore the companion sign "Democrats recommend woman suffrage." A float was adorned with twelve beautiful young girls wearing white, each representing a suffrage State. Mrs. David Robert's car, was filled with little girls carrying yellow balloons, and bore the banner "Give Mother a Chance". A car full of college women in cap and gown was decorated with the pennants of many colleges. Miss Gene Stewart from the Little Theatre, Milwaukee, in Mrs. W. W. Nicholas's car carried the State motto "Forward", while back of her sat two women in black, their wrists shackled.

The size and beauty of the parade and the prominence of those taking part in it have made much comment in Waukesha.

Negotiations are under way between the State suffrage association and the Milwaukee suffrage association for the establishment of joint head-quarters at Milwaukee. The State headquarters have for three years been located at Waukesha, but under the proposed plan will be removed to Milwaukee.

"Suffrage bids fair to occupy the attention of Racine people all summer," writes Rev. Olympia Brown. "First we were interested in the Chicago parade, to which we sent a fine delegation; then came the Home Coming Celebration, during which the suffrage society maintained a rest room; and on the 26th to the 29th of July Racine will be represented at the annual meeting of the National Council of Women Voters at Cheyenne, Wyoming."

An elaborately decorated suffrage float took part in the Fourth of July parade. Seated against a large rising sun was a woman with chained wrists, a ballot box just beyond her reach. "All along the line of march the float met with cheers, clapping and spicy remarks," writes Mrs. Brown's young niece, an enthusiastic suffragist. "From the children who speculated as to whether the float was originally a hayrack to the small boys who called out, 'We'll take those chains off, lady,' every one appreciated and admired it."

MISSOURI

St. Louis suffragists took a prominent part in the civic Fourth of July parade. A half-dozen automobiles decorated with flags and red, white and blue bunting carried members of the league, bearing banners which named the twelve suffrage States. Thousands of people saw the parade, and the suffrage section was greeted with cheers. "St. Louis has awakened, thanks to the 'Golden Lane' of June 14," writes Mary Irwin McDearmon. "It is with joy that we open each mail to find 'new recruits' to our ranks, and all that in a hot Missouri summer, where it is hard to join anything."

Plans are being made for the political speeches to be given after the Democratic and Republican primaries in early August.

INDIANA

The Woman's Franchise League of Indiana, of which Dr. Amelia R. Keller, Indianapolis, is president, and the Equal Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. Anna Dunn Noland of Logansport is president, are planning to unite in the near future, following a decision reached by the joint committee of the two organizations and reported at the monthly meeting of the board of the Woman's Franchise League last week.

Dr. Keller reported that a constitution is being written for the amalgamated bodies. It will not be completed until after the national convention.

Mrs. Keziah Loftin, an early suffrage leader in Marion county, died July 2 at her home in Indianapolis at the age of eighty-one. She was the organizer of the Monday Afternoon Club and was prominent in women's clubs for the past fifty years.

MAINE

Portland suffragists had a prominent section in the Fourth of July parade this year for the first time. The marchers made a brilliant picture in their white dresses with yellow sashes, hats with yellow trimmings and votes for women pennants. An American flag, the banner of the State Association, the handsome new banner of the Portland Equal Suffrage League and suffrage mottoes were carried in line. The second prize was taken by the suffrage decorated automobile. Much credit for the success of the parade is due to Mrs. Augusta C. Hughston.

MASSACHUSETTS

An out-of-door festival was given by the Worcester Equal Franchise Club on the grounds of Judge William T. Forbes last week, which nearly 200 guests enjoyed. After a program of rhythmic dances by Miss Hazel Sands, Samuel C. Moore, general manager of the New England Power Company, spoke on suffrage as he had seen it in operation in Colorado.

"I was prejudiced against women's voting when I went to Colorado," he declared, "for I had been living in New York, where the sentiment was not very favorable. I am convinced of the beneficial results of equal suffrage, though I speak as a casual observer and not as a student. In general, there are three E's to be observed in politics, economy, efficiency and expediency. Women have great regard for the first two, but care much more for moral issues than for expediency. In canvassing for votes they are quiet and effective; they indulge in no mudslinging and their election promises are kept.

"Voting is no more disagreeable than walking into the Trust company," declared Mr. Moore. "There are women watchers, women election officials, women on the voting machines. Women have actually increased the efficiency of the election board."

Another "suffrage parade in the rain" took place on the Fourth of July when the Randolph branch of the Massachusetts Political Equality Union formed a section in the demonstration in that town. Miss Rose Bower of South Dakota marched at the head of the line playing her trumpet, and beside her was Mrs. Jessie C. Dunbar carrying the Randolph banner. The clear tones of the cornet called attention to the marching women, who were clad in white and carried "Votes for Women" pennants as they passed along.

In the afternoon and evening suffrage novelties were sold at the Visiting Nurses' Association fair.

In view of the fact that in the Boston suffrage parade in May, 1914, Randolph had no representation and that in the parade in October, 1915, she had twenty-five women in line, it is indicative of an increased suffrage sentiment that fifty women planned to march in the parade July 4, many of whom did march in spite of the bad weather.

At the Fourth of July celebration in the town of Reading the Equal Suffrage League took the first prize for the handsomest float in the parade. This consisted of a long furniture wagon completely covered with festoons of yellow and wheels wound with the same color. A large "Votes for Women" banner was stretched high across the front and a prominent citizen dressed as Uncle Sam stood erect in front with a lovely young woman robed in white and yellow representing Columbia seated beside him. Two other young women dressed in white cross-banded with yellow were seated back of these. The rear corners of the float were decorated with Japanese yellow flowering shrubs, above which were posters. The four horses drawing the float wore yellow blankets and had yellow pompoms at their heads. The prize was a large silver cup, a beautiful design. The league had a tent on the square where they sold refreshments.

SOUTH DAKOTA WOMEN HOLD CONVENTION ON CAMPAIGN

The annual convention of the South Dakota Universal Franchise League met June 29 and 30 in Sioux Falls. Eighteen of the nineteen district organizations in the State sent delegates. The first day's program included addresses by A. R. Brown of Canton, president of the Lincoln County League, Mrs. Harley Thomas of White Lake, and Dr. Effie McCollum Jones of Iowa. In the evening Mrs. Elsie V. Benedict of Colorado, national organizer, spoke to a large audience on a principal street corner.

On the second day Mrs. Benedict led a conference of workers, pointing out essential things that would help them in the campaign. Dr. Jones gave the benefit of her experience in the Iowa campaign. She said:

"The conclusion of Iowa's experience is that the effort should be made to get all the women to working in their local organization; that every voter should be canvassed, and the doubtful ones interviewed several times; **that those women who read the Woman's Journal are the best and most enthusiastic workers;** that the people who give money are at once more interested, and that everyone should be ready to make sacrifices for the cause of suffrage."

Prominent workers within the State who gave addresses were Rev. Kathryn Powell, Congregational minister of Custer, and Mrs. Ruth B. Hipple of Pierre. Mrs. John L. Pyle of Huron, president of the State league, presided, and at the close of the program called on the following, who responded with a three minutes' report of the work done in their county: Mrs. C. S. Whiting, Pierre; Mrs. Mae P. Grist, Miller; Mrs. Nane E. Pettigrew, Bellefourche; Mrs. Myra Weller, Mitchell; Miss Alice Lorraine Daly, Madison; Mrs. Gertrude Gunderson, Vermilion; A. R. Brown, Canton; Mrs. May Stevens, Redfield; Mrs. Anna P. Webb, Howard; Mrs. L. Leavitt, Sioux Falls; Mrs. Walker, Brookings; Rev. Powell of Custer and others.

At down town headquarters the local suffrage league had a neat window display during the convention. Dividing the window was a stone wall, and perched high on it a doll dressed to represent the voter. On one side of the wall were 12 dolls, dressed in yellow, each one representing a suffrage State. With heads erect and ballots in hand they marched toward the ballot box. Opposite them, standing by the wall, were 21 dolls gowned in lavender to represent the States where women enjoy partial suffrage. Leading them was Miss South Dakota, who, with arms outstretched, asked Mr. Voter to place her, after the November election, with her more fortunate sisters on the other side of the wall. In the background were 15 dolls in sombre black, representing the States which have not even granted their women partial suffrage. As an explanation of the display a placard gave this message: "The result of teaching girls to read."

SUGGESTS A NOTE TO WADSWORTH

Dr. Shaw Would Ask if He Believes in "Can't Fight Can't Vote" Policy

In the face of the resignation of Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York, from the National Guard, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw has suggested that suffragists write to him, asking if his reason for opposing equal suffrage is because women cannot fight for the nation in case of war.

She said that the Senator's reason for resigning is given as "Senatorial duties," and that this idea is very different from that of other Senators who have said that in case of war they will resign and go to the front.

Dr. Shaw declared that Senator Wadsworth was among those who applauded loudly for preparedness at the national convention in Chicago, and that his patriotism was very evident there.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of ——————dollars.

ASSAIL HIGH COST OF PUBLIC DANCE

Chicago Women Voters Think 10 Cents Per Dance Too Much—Committee Gives In

A protest from some of Chicago's public-spirited women has resulted in a veto of the excessive dance charges which it was planned to make at the dance hall on the municipal pier. The harbor board had granted a permit for the operation of the dance hall three nights a week, with the arrangement that 10 cents would be charged for each dance and 5 cents for checking each article. Miss Amelia Sears of the Juvenile Protective Association, Miss Harriet Vittum of the Woman's City Club, Miss Margaret Dobyne, Mrs. Moses L. Purvin and Miss Lettie Johnson, formerly connected with the municipal pier at Baltimore, made objection to the compensation committee, which must approve all concessions made by the harbor board.

"Ten cents a dance bars out the people who should get this recreation," commented Miss Sears.

Secretary McGurren of the harbor board explained that the board wanted to have some income from the recreation features of the pier. He said that the contract was only for this season and was an experiment.

"Municipal recreation is not an experiment," answered Miss Vittum. The women made their points with a sense of political power, and the committee sent the measure back to be revised. The poorer classes of Chicago will be able to enjoy the municipal dance hall largely through the action of the women.

CHANGES COLORS WITHIN A MONTH

Boston Herald Saw Victory After Conventions, But Now Says Suffrage Not An Issue

The Boston Herald, which declared after the adoption of the Republican plank that the suffragists had won a distinct victory, is showing "pussy-foot" tendencies.

After both parties had adopted suffrage planks, the Herald declared that its opinion was that "this suffrage battle is about over," but now, on July 11, it says:

"Suffrage is not an issue in the coming presidential election, and any attempt to drag it in or to make party capital out of it deserves discouragement at the start. The two platforms have suffrage planks that are alike in their most important feature—they say little and mean less."

If the planks "say little and mean less," what was the "distinct victory," and just what purpose does a platform serve? It is time that all such attempts at evasion as this were promptly challenged.

WOMAN CAPTURES DANGEROUS MEN

New Jersey Sheriff Finds Miss Kopp Most Efficient Employee on Staff

The work of Miss Constance A. Kopp as under sheriff in Bergen County, New Jersey, indicates the success of women's services in a comparatively new field. Miss Kopp was appointed by the county sheriff at a salary fixed by the judge of the Common Pleas Court. Her commission came as the result of her foresight in detecting and running down criminals. To her is due the credit for the recapture of Von Matthesius, an insane syphilitic, and his commitment to the State hospital.

She has captured many dangerous criminals, ranging from the discovery of Harry Kaufman, the writer of poison pen letters, to the arrest of almost a dozen desperate Italian white slavers. Many of the prisoners she has finally arrested have tried to trap her.

Miss Kopp came into public notice recently through her heroic rescue of an insane man who had plunged into the Hackensack River after jumping from the automobile in which he was to be carried to the hospital. Altogether, she has successfully transferred about 30 insane patients.

"Of all the employees I have had on my staff during the past 5½ years I consider Miss Kopp the most efficient. She is the last of my employees that I would release," declares the county sheriff, Robert N. Heath, in a letter to the Woman's Journal.

The county jail has a daily population averaging 84, 12 of whom are women. Since Miss Kopp's appointment she has acted as matron of the institution, a position never before filled, and in which she has gained the confidence of all the inmates. She occupies one of the cells herself when her duties do not call her away from the jail.

Important Notice

All mail to The Woman's Journal should from now on be addressed to 45 Boutwell Street, Dorchester, Mass. the new home of the paper. Mail addressed to 585 Boylston Street, Boston, will reach us, but the delivery will not be so prompt.

Dorchester is a part of Boston and The Woman's Journal will be listed in the Boston telephone directory as heretofore. Visitors from other States during the summer who are not familiar with the suburbs may call at the Boston office at the present address and make appointments. A cordial invitation to our housewarming in the fall and full particulars for visitors will be published later.

Two girls will keep regular office hours from 9 till 5 to answer the telephone, fill orders, answer questions, take subscriptions and make appointments at either the Boston or Dorchester office. The advertising department will retain a desk at the Boston address also.

Agnes E. Ryan.

QUALIFIES PLEDGE TILL HUGHES ACTS

President Thomas of Bryn Mawr Will Contribute if Candidate Endorses Federal Suffrage

The Women's National Committee of the Hughes Alliance, which has appealed for pledges to the campaign fund, received the following pledge from President M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr:

"Delighted to join Hughes Alliance and contribute to the campaign fund if Hughes will come out in favor of federal amendment. Regard this as essential. If this is done, believe you will unite work for Hughes."

The men who proposed to found an Irish republic planned to grant suffrage to women on the same terms as to men.

James Stillman, chairman of the National City Bank of New York, who returned home last week from southern France, declared himself very much impressed with the work done by the women of France in the hospitals and other institutions he had visited.

"They are marvellous," Mr. Stillman said, "and, in my opinion, are even braver than the men."

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Four Wet Counties Alone Prevented Iowa Victory

Official Count Shows That Solid Block on Mississippi River Defeated Wish of Forty-Eight Counties to Enfranchise Women

Forty-eight of the ninety-nine counties in Iowa gave majorities for suffrage in the recent campaign. Four adjoining counties on the Mississippi river, Dubuque, Jackson, Clinton and Scott, gave a greater majority against the suffrage amendment than did the entire State. These counties, where there is strong liquor sentiment, went against suffrage by a majority of 10,621. The entire State defeated the amendment by a majority of 10,341.

The official vote by Congressional districts and counties was as follows:

IOWA SUFFRAGE VOTE BY DISTRICTS

First District

	For	Against	Majority
Des Moines	1708	3205	Loss 1587
Henry	1593	1491	Gain 102
Jefferson	1281	1489	Loss 208
Lee	2243	2311	Loss 63
Louisa	1108	1213	Loss 105
Van Buren	1211	797	Gain 414
Washington	1676	1424	Gain 252

Total loss, 1968; total gain, 768.
Majority lost in district, 1200.

Second District

	For	Against	Majority
Clinton	1397	3558	Loss 2161
Iowa	1098	1724	Loss 626
Jackson	934	2172	Loss 1238
Johnson	1597	2564	Loss 967
Muscatine	1532	1733	Loss 201
Scott	2208	4986	Loss 2778

All counties lost.
Total loss in district, 7971.

Third District

	For	Against	Majority
Blackhawk	3440	2969	Gain 471
Bremer	967	1809	Loss 842
Buchanan	1538	1527	Gain 11
Butler	1372	1728	Loss 356
Delaware	1296	1404	Loss 108
Franklin	1316	1550	Loss 234
Dubuque	2748	7192	Loss 4444
Hardin	1821	1486	Gain 335
Wright	1641	1582	Gain 59

Total gain, 876; total loss, 5984.
Majority lost in district, 5108.

Fourth District

	For	Against	Majority
Allamakee	864	1236	Loss 372
Cerro Gordo	2354	1453	Gain 901
Clayton	1136	2123	Loss 987
Chickasaw	962	1490	Loss 528
Fayette	1943	1842	Gain 101
Floyd	1472	1295	Gain 177
Howard	847	667	Gain 180
Mitchell	1283	952	Gain 331
Winneshiek	1013	1705	Loss 692
Worth	792	988	Loss 196

Total gain, 1690; total loss, 2775.
District lost by 1085.

Fifth District

	For	Against	Majority
Benton	1341	1819	Loss 478
Cedar	1141	1834	Loss 693
Grundy	969	1193	Loss 224
Jones	1184	1981	Loss 797
Linn	4093	5584	Loss 1491
Marshall	2653	1803	Gain 850
Tama	1808	2045	Loss 237

Total gain, 850; total loss, 3920.
District lost by 3070.

Sixth District

	For	Against	Majority
Davis	1041	1349	Loss 308
Jasper	2310	2261	Gain 49
Keokuk	1514	1554	Loss 40
Mahaska	2050	1693	Gain 357
Monroe	1595	1226	Gain 369
Poweshiek	1493	1196	Gain 297
Wapello	2588	2882	Loss 294

Total gain, 1072; total loss, 642.
District won by 430.

Seventh District

	For	Against	Majority
Dallas	2651	1748	Gain 903
Madison	1268	1408	Loss 140
Marion	1561	2165	Loss 604
Polk	9309	7858	Gain 1451
Story	2671	1606	Gain 1065
Warren	1484	1161	Gain 323

Total gain, 3742; total loss, 744.
District won by 2998.

Eighth District

	For	Against	Majority
Adams	895	1208	Loss 313
Appanoose	2212	1459	Gain 753
Clarke	1152	969	Gain 183
Decatur	1625	1314	Gain 311
Fremont	1093	596	Gain 497
Lucas	1631	1091	Gain 540
Page	2185	1133	Gain 1052
Ringgold	1285	1013	Gain 272
Taylor	1632	1253	Gain 379
Union	1625	1274	Gain 351
Wayne	1818	1238	Gain 580

Total gain, 4918; total loss, 313.
District won by 4605.

Ninth District

	For	Against	Majority
Adair	1197	1211	Loss 14
Audubon	749	1226	Loss 477
Cass	1579	1674	Loss 95
Guthrie	1809	1347	Gain 462
Harrison	1618	1375	Gain 243
Mills	1064	630	Gain 434
Montgomery	1612	1169	Gain 443
Pottawattamie	3156	3249	Loss 93
Shelby	882	1156	Loss 274

Total gain, 1582; total loss, 953.
District won by 629.

Tenth District

	For	Against	Majority
Boone	2089	1771	Gain 318
Calhoun	1708	1376	Gain 332
Carroll	1267	1865	Loss 598
Crawford	1036	1861	Loss 725
Emmet	1132	782	Gain 350
Greene	1686	1014	Gain 672
Hamilton	1632	1602	Gain 30
Hancock	1346	1549	Loss 203
Humboldt	1275	1067	Gain 208
Kossuth	1400	1721	Loss 321
Palo Alto	949	1430	Loss 481
Pocahontas	1446	1510	Loss 64
Webster	2367	2019	Gain 348
Winnebago	1049	1191	Loss 142

Total gain, 2258; total loss, 2534.
District lost by 276.

Eleventh District

	For	Against	Majority
Buena Vista	1708	1376	Gain 332
Cherokee	1089	1140	Loss 51
Clay	1115	989	Gain 126
Dickinson	976	727	Gain 249
Ida	927	784	Gain 143
Monona	1034	1144	Loss 110
Lyon	855	916	Loss 61
O'Brien	1488	1220	Gain 268
Osceola	571	899	Loss 328
Plymouth	1316	1831	Loss 515
Sac	1545	1134	Gain 410
Sioux	1176	1796	Loss 620
Woodbury	4563	4690	Loss 127

Total gain, 1528; total loss, 1812.
District lost by 284.
Total vote for, 162,683; vote against, 173,024.
Majority against in State, 10,341.

"AMERICANISM" AS WOMAN SEES IT

Mrs. Benedict Declares Opponents of Democracy Are Not True to Country

The real "hyphens" are those who vote against the American institution of democracy, declared Mrs. Elsie V. Benedict at the recent conference of suffragists in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

"We hear a great deal these days about 'true Americanism' as contrasted with Europeanism and its war policies," she said. "What is Americanism? It can all be put into one sentence—that sacred sentence coined by our greatest American, Abraham Lincoln, when he said, 'This shall be a government of the people, by the people and for the people.'

"Now the only voice in government is a vote. If this is to be in reality as well as in theory a government by the people, women must be given a voice in it. For women are not only people, they are half of the people of South Dakota. Every man who votes on next election day against woman suffrage is voting for a government by part of the people (which is Europeanism) and against the principle which gave birth to this great nation of ours. All of you men would go forth to battle, if war were declared, and fight for this American principle. We do not ask this sacrifice of you. All we ask is that you will vote for it next election day. You would call a man a traitor who would fight for a European idea. What would you call a man who would go into a polling booth and vote for one? Every man who votes against woman suffrage (which is nothing but a movement to make this a government by all the people) is voting against every principle of our government and voting for the principles which prevail in Europe."

Fifteen women will be included in the list of Illinois delegates to the Prohibition national convention in St. Paul July 18. The women will offer a plank declaring woman suffrage to be a national issue and indorsing the Susan B. Anthony federal amendment.

On Monday the National American Woman Suffrage Association, desiring to help in the fight on infantile paralysis, placed its entire organization machinery at the disposal of the federal government, which is co-operating with the New York authorities in stamping out the epidemic.

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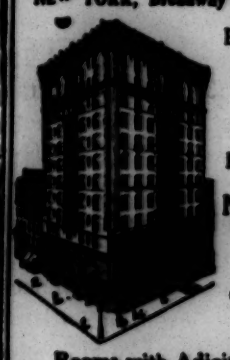

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Suffrage To Have Leading Place In St. Paul Convention

Women's Section Will Be Principal Feature of Prohibition Parade—Delegates Will Speak on Relation Between Prohibition and Equal Rights

Equal suffrage will be almost as prominent an issue as prohibition at the national convention of the Prohibition party in St. Paul, July 19 to 21. A suffrage demonstration will be a leading feature of the convention parade next Thursday. It will be in the form of a woman's division and is in the charge of Miss Mary E. Barbour of Los Angeles, Calif.

Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp of Kentucky will head the delegation from her State, being the only woman delegate at large from a non-suffrage State. Mrs. O. W. Dean of Chicago is chairman of the executive committee of the Woman's National Prohibition Federation, which will have charge of the women's features of the convention. Mrs. Dean will give an address Thursday morning on "Women in Politics."

When the Prohibition national committee decided a little over a year ago that the Prohibition party should work among women voters, they chose Mrs. Florence Sloan Hyde of Chicago to direct the work of the new department. Mrs Hyde has organized the Woman's National Prohibition Federation, with branches in many States. Mrs. Hyde will give an address before the convention proper Thursday forenoon.

The Rev. Mecca Marie Varney, a delegate from Pennsylvania, will give an address before the women's conference Friday morning on "Equal Suffrage and Prohibition."

Mrs. Laura Leonard, who will be an alternate in the Indiana delegation, was recently nominated as the Prohibition candidate for chief of the bureau of statistics, being the first woman even nominated on the State ticket of any party in Indiana. Among the guests of honor at a reception to be given to women delegates and visitors Wednesday afternoon by the Ramsey County W. C. T. U. will be Mrs. Charles H. Randall of California, wife of the first and only party Prohibitionist ever elected to Congress.

Other women in attendance who will be prominent at convention social functions will be Mrs. E. R. Lobeck of Minnesota, Mrs. Eugene Chafin of Arizona and Mrs. John Bidwell of California, wives of former presidential candidates; Mrs. Aaron S. Watkins of Ohio; the wives of six Prohibition party members of the lower house of Minnesota; Mrs. Mary Sibbitt of Kansas, Mrs. Frances B. Heald of Nebraska, Mrs. Nettie Hallenbeck of Washington and Mrs. Frances Beauchamp of Kentucky, three members of the national committee; Mrs. V. G. Hinshaw, wife of the national chairman, and Mrs. Eva Emerson Wold of Alexandria, Minn., the only woman elected as a delegate to a national political convention in a regular primary in a non-suffrage State.

Before deciding which candidate they would support for the presidential nomination the Women's Prohibition Federation has questioned the different ones in regard to their stand on the federal suffrage amendment, child labor legislation, the Federal Children's Bureau and legislation to provide living wages for the laboring classes.

OPPOSE ILLINOIS "ANTI" CANDIDATE

Although Women Cannot Vote for State Officers, They Will Use Influence Against Hull

The unfriendliness of State Senator Morton D. Hull of Illinois toward the woman suffrage act in 1913 is now "flying home to roost," says the Chicago Herald of July 7.

"His candidacy for the Republican governorship nomination as standard bearer of the Deneen-West group is meeting with opposition from the feminine electors," it continues. "The women have no ballot on governor, but they have a vote on presidential electors, and this year they are being courted assiduously by both the Republican and Democratic parties.

"Mrs. Antoinette Funk, suffrage leader, sent a message yesterday to Harold L. Ickes saying that before the Progressive organization takes a position it should understand that the nomination of Mr. Hull would mean organized opposition from women regardless of political parties.

"Mrs. Funk, who has just been appointed as manager of the movement to organize women's Hughes-for-President clubs in every precinct in Illinois under the auspices of the G. O. P. State Committee, wired Mr. Ickes from Pontiac as follows:

"Before the Progressives of Illinois decide to support Morton D. Hull at the primaries they should understand that he as a member of the Legislature opposed the woman suffrage measure with bitterness and rancor. It is essential to the safety of our voting privilege that we have a Governor friendly to our cause, and the nomination of a man with Mr. Hull's record and mental attitude would certainly draw organized opposition from women of all parties. Though the women have no vote for State candidates, their influence as makers of sentiment cannot be safely disregarded."

A referendum on the three Republican candidates conducted among the Progressive leaders has indicated more strength for Colonel Frank L. Smith and Colonel Frank O. Lowden than for Mr. Hull, according to Mr. Ickes. Many of the replies from the Progressives, it is reported, dwelt upon Mr. Hull's attitude on woman suffrage.

OLIVE SCHREINER COMMENDS ACTION

Famous Writer Says More Important Than Ever That Women Be Represented

Olive Schreiner, the world-famous English suffragist whose books have made such an impression on the woman movement in this country, has sent the following message to the Woman's Dreadnought, Silvia Pankhurst's English suffrage paper, which was published June 24:

"I am very glad the Dreadnought is still laboring at the suffrage question. It is now, and will be after the war is over, more important than it has ever been before, that every man and woman in England should be represented in the Government of the nation."

PACKING PROBE BAD "POLITICS"

Judiciary Committee Sees Only Embarrassment if It Investigated Meat Prices

The House Judiciary Committee has been debating this week, according to a Washington dispatch, whether it will recommend a special investigation of the beef packers for their alleged control of the meat supply and prices.

"While the pending Borland resolution contemplates that the investigation shall be made by the federal trade committee, which under general law is charged with such an investigation," says the dispatch, "there are members of the committee who do not desire at this time to start something that may cause an upheaval in business conditions.

"The complainants against the packers are the breeders and grazers from Texas and the western States. Texas is Democratic at all hazards, and the western grazing States generally are Republican. They cannot see anything but political difficulties and embarrassments in bringing about a general investigation of the packing industry at the present time."

Meanwhile, what about meat?

POLITICAL BOSSES YIELD IN OHIO

Formidable Opponents Among Republicans Now Accept Situation and Offer Assistance

The recent ratification by the Ohio Republican convention of the suffrage plank adopted at Chicago was made in spite of an opposition that, according to the State News Bulletin, represented "the same quarter (albeit representing a different party) from which most of the opposition to the suffrage plank at St. Louis came."

"The two hours spent outside the Resolutions Committee room were most interesting," says the Bulletin. "Men who have been formidable opponents by reason of the political influence they have wielded through their strong business connections were also waiting outside that door, and in their conversation with us showed that they have capitulated. A former office holder, influential in the Republican party, volunteered his services as speaker in our next campaign. Several men, high in the councils of the party, had sought Mrs. Upton earlier in the day to assure her that what we asked would be granted, and many others stopped now to say the same thing.

"There was no flippancy, no jesting, no avoidance of our committee, none of the grudging attention of the past. There was a frank acceptance of the situation and friendliness on every hand."

ALL U. S. CITIZENS IN "SAME BOAT"

President Says They Have Common Interests in Politics As Well As Elsewhere

President Wilson emphasized with particular stress the duty of serving common interests in a speech on Monday before the salesmen's convention in Detroit.

He said: "We have been trying, some of us, for a good many years to teach in politics, as well as elsewhere, the lesson that we are all in the same boat. We hav common interests, and it is our business to understand and serve those common interests. The great difficulty that has confronted us has often been that we have deliberately looked at these common interests from self-chosen angles which made them look as if some of us were separated from others."

President Wilson has already admitted that women are in the "same boat," and that they should be given equal rights in government by the States. Since the women of all the States have a "common interest" in this matter, why would it not be best served by the passage of a nation-wide suffrage amendment?

YALE LIBERALIZES MEDICAL SCHOOL

By Admitting Women With Qualifications, College Helps Itself and Women Equally

The Yale School of Medicine has opened its halls to women students. For the present, only a limited number of women will be admitted. As if to encourage the Yale administration in furthering this action, the New York Press says:

"Women and Yale will gain in about equal measure by this liberalization. If there is any one profession to which it would seem woman was by nature peculiarly adapted it is that of medicine. Some fine and successful physicians and even surgeons have been recruited from the ranks of women in the short time since it was made possible for women to obtain the best education in these lines. There will be many more, and the world will be all the better for them."

LAST LAUGHS

A three-year-old white boy was playing with a little colored girl a few years older. Evidently it was the little fellow's first encounter with a child of darker hue. Missing her for a few moments, he called out to his mother, "Mamma, where is that black and blue girl?"

"Do you think your husband's taste in music is improving?"

"Oh, yes. I can't break him of the habit of going to sleep at a concert. But he doesn't snore as much off the key as he used to."

"Do moind yez don't git hur-rt, Pat," said Bridget. "It's dangerous a-workin' in that quarry." "Thot's ahl roight, Biddy," said Pat. "Oi've borryed two dollars frim th' foreman, and he don't let me do any dangerous work anny more."—Onward.

Landlady: "That new boarder is either a married man or a widower."

Pretty Daughter: "Why, ma, he says he is a bachelor."

Landlady: "Well, I don't believe it. When he opens his pocketbook to pay his board he always turns his back to me."—Indianapolis Star.

In Washington the servants, as a rule, go to their own homes at night. A clergyman's cook not only does this, but of late has often arrived at the rectory too late to cook breakfast. Hence her mistress told her that, for each breakfast missed, there would be a reduction in her weekly wages. Maria passively assented. The next day the mistress heard this conversation between the maid next door and the delinquent cook:

"'Pears to me like you git to work mighty late."

"I gits to work when I gits ready."

"How does yo' manage about de breakfast?"

"Oh, I pays de missus to cook de breakfast."—New York Times.

The Marketer: "Aren't you wasting a good deal of that steak in trimming it?" The Butcher: "No, ma'am; I weighed it first."—Toledo Blade.

Ten-year-old James takes his father as a delightful joke, and does not always mind him promptly. One day his mother listened at the top of the stairs. "James," said the father's voice, "do what I tell you!" The boy looked up and grinned. His mother smiled and awaited the outcome. "Jim," said the father, solemnly, "you do what I told you, or"—he lowered his voice—"I'll sick your mother onto you!" As Mrs. Harrod put her apron over her head to stifle her mirth, she had a fleeting glimpse of Jim junior flying to do what his father had ordered.—Christian Register.

All the Same

One: "Of course they are nice to have, but they are a lot of trouble just the same."

Two (with a sigh): "Yes, they are."

One: "Cost a bunch of money, too."

Two: "You're right—they do."

One: "'Tisn't the first expense one minds—but the upkeep is fierce."

Two: "Don't I know it?"

One: "Always something wrong with the blamed things; and when there is, nobody but a specialist can tell what it is."

Two: "That's true."

One: "Still, after you've had one or two of them you couldn't get along without them."

Two (brightening): "That's what I think. People envy you, too."

One: "Yes, still it's an endless worry keeping them looking trim and shining. And gasoline and tires are going up——"

Two: "Gasoline and tires! Good heavens, man! I though you were talking about babies!"—Judge.